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in the thorough modernity of the point of view, its severely acute analysis, its suggestive and judicial quality and its wide sweep of learning.

H. J. DAVENPORT.

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*Irrigation in Utah.* By CHARLES HILLMAN BROUGH (Extra Volume XIX of *Johns Hopkins University Studies*). Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1898. 8vo. pp. xv + 212.

FOR some years the transcendent importance of the subject of irrigation has been recognized by the dwellers in the Arid Region, but it is only in recent years that the magnitude of this subject has begun to dawn upon those who live outside of the arid belt. In dealing with irrigation in Utah, Mr. Brough has rendered available much material which will aid in a better understanding of the problem, and has contributed something to the general discussion.

The work is not merely a study of the problems involved in irrigation, but deals also with the economic development of Utah. The author, indeed, seems to think that the two are identical, and it may be true that they are so interdependent that one cannot be adequately treated without discussing the other. In an industrial organization like that of the Mormons all sides of the development are doubtless more closely related than in communities less highly organized or less strictly controlled. The church organization contributed much to the success of the early co-operative undertakings, but the development does not appear to have been very different in Utah from what it was in other parts of the Arid Region. In the early stages the small streams are diverted and utilized by individuals or groups who wish to cultivate the lands. Later the capitalistic enterprises come and reclaim land in great quantities for others to cultivate. The Mormon leaders were responsible for many people being in Utah much earlier than the economic forces at work within our territory would have driven them there, but that irrigation and the reclamation of land was more effectively accomplished by the Mormons because of their stricter organization, or that co-operation was more effective with them than it would have been with any other equal number of pioneers, does not appear.

After treating the progress made in early years under Mormon leadership, the author deals with the legislation on the question, and discusses the relative merits of the methods proposed for reclaiming the arid lands. In his opinion, the small, co-operative enterprises

have utilized most of the opportunities open to them. The capitalistic enterprises which have accomplished much have in many instances aroused the antagonism of the settlers and are open to grave objections, and better methods for their regulation and control must be devised. The present land and irrigation laws must be revised or replaced with something adapted to present and future needs. The general principle is laid down that land and water must both be under the same control. Local control is better fitted than national to secure the desired results, but the conflict of state interests in the same stream or the same source of supply calls for careful adjustment. The plan which secures the author's approval and which he ably supports is termed, "State Cession in Trust." "This plan proposes that Congress should cede to each state of the Arid Region, or to each territory in becoming a state, all the non-mineral lands within its borders now held by the general government, such state or territory to be charged with the reclamation of these lands and with their disposal to actual settlers."

WILLIAM HILL.